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Bolsheviks and I. W. W. Same, Asserts Newton

Attorney General Says Lusk
Inquiry Found the Aims
and Methods of Both
Radical Bands Identical

Tales of Red Terror

National Security League
"Constitution Day" Drive
Spreads Over 29 States

Bolshevism and the I. W. W. are one and the same thing in aim and methods, says experts who have studied both at close range. The development of the Bolshevik regime, they say, shows a similarity to what the I. W. W. seek to accomplish in the United States, by establishing through force and violence the "dictatorship of the proletariat." This is one of the disclosures made by the Lusk committee, said Attorney General Charles D. Newton, counsel for the committee, in an interview at Albany yesterday.

"Bolshevism," he said, "calls for the overturning of existing institutions by force, the murder of all those who oppose these ideas, and the substitution for the present rule of law and order of an unbridled dictatorship by the few who are pleased to call themselves the proletariat."

"The I. W. W. of the United States, to which the advocates of anarchy have flocked in the last few years, openly promote the seizure of all industry by the workers, the destruction of government, the murder of every one opposed to this doctrine, and the rule of the mob. They simply ornament the rule of the mob into proletarian government. The expressions are identical in meaning."

Along Parallel Lines.

"The purpose of this interview is to indicate what Bolshevism has done in Russia and what the I. W. W. hope to accomplish in America. Every statement following was given the committee under oath, the sworn testimony of a government official who has been in contact with the Bolsheviks, and much of it was substantiated by photographic evidence showing the bodies of those murdered by the plundering mobs organized by Trotsky and Lenin, the Russian dictators."

"When the Bolshevik hordes reached Ufa, in Western Siberia, one witness told the committee, practically every official associated with the former government who was unable to make his escape was taken into the public square and shot. The charge made against them was that of counter-revolution. Among the murdered were three judges of the district appellate court."

"When the jail was packed the Bolsheviks would take out certain ones, take them out and shoot them without trial. Men and women were taken in groups each night and forced to dig graves for the prisoners who were to be shot the next day. Often it happened that members of the grave digging squad dug their own graves. They were picked for execution the next day."

Digs Son's Grave

"One old man, a Buglana farmer, was dragged from the jail one night and instructed to dig a grave for his own son. While he was digging he heard the firing squad executing his boy. He was so affected he died during the night."

"All government was overthrown and the Bolshevik bands for weeks marauded the streets of the city in quest of plunder. Every day prominent citizens were shot in the streets on the charge of counter-revolution, selling goods at a profit or interfering with the Bolshevik government's plans. Judge Paul Blumenthal of the District Appellate Court of Ufa told me that hundreds, yes, thousands, of the best citizens were murdered."

"The barracks of the soldiers of Lenin were formerly the homes of law-abiding Russians. These soldiers drove out the men and compelled the women to stay to do the housework, prepare their meals and wait upon them while they drank and gambled at night. The women were often outraged. The fate of some of the younger girls was terrible; so horrible it cannot be described."

Desecrated Churches

"No man's or no woman's life at Bellevue was safe during the Bolshevik rule. Mme. Koshevnikoff, one of the few women of standing who escaped with her life, told me of the desecration of the local church. Sacred pictures were torn from the walls and destroyed. Then a gramophone was installed and a movie picture machine set up. Only the Bolsheviks attended."

"I often have been asked to define Bolshevism," concluded Mr. Newton. "The thing cannot be defined. The sworn testimony of men who have lived in sections under Bolshevik control more aptly defines it than any definition I could give."

"The forcing in the story of Bolshevism, the ultimate outcome of the radical doctrines and preachings of the Reds in Russia. And this is what the I. W. W. are agitating for in America."

Anti-Red Campaign Grows

Complete organization in twenty-nine states of the National Security League's campaign to combat the spread of radical doctrines by a nationwide popularization of the Constitution of the United States was announced by the league yesterday from its offices at 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

Many other patriotic organizations of the country have joined with the league in a constitutional celebration organization committee, headed by Dr. David Jayne Hill, which has general charge of the campaign. This campaign will culminate in a nationwide celebration of "Constitution Day" on the anniversary of the birthday of the Constitution, September 17 next.

Intermyer Would Force Rand School Hearing

Defies Attorney General Newton
to Try Case, and Advises He
Will Seek Court Action Soon

Samuel Intermyer, counsel for the Rand School, announced yesterday his

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BERLITZ SCHOOL
Languages
SCHOOL OPEN ALL SUMMER

Dalton Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT.
Course in Elementary Swimming and Diving.
Special Courses in Diving, Speed Swimming,
and Water Polo. For Boys and Girls.
19 West 44th Street—208 West 40th St.

Connecticut Saloons Agree To Be Bone Dry

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—The Connecticut Retail Liquor Dealers' Association at a meeting here today decided that no more beer or liquor with an alcoholic content of one-half of 1 per cent or over would be sold in this state, at least while the war time prohibition law is operative. The association has members in twenty-eight cities and towns of the state, all of which were represented at the meeting.

Nathaniel W. Kendall, president of the Connecticut Brewers' Association, announced to-night that the brewers in the state will stop the manufacture of beer at once on the advice of counsel. Any that opens tomorrow, he said, will make only non-intoxicating beverages as defined by the Internal Revenue Department.

intention of forcing the charges made before the Lusk committee to trial Wednesday whether the Attorney General was ready to proceed or not. In a telegram which he sent to Charles D. Newton, Attorney General of the state, he said:

"I assume the responsibility of hereby charging you and the committee and its counsel with prostituting your offices in the effort to destroy the good name of the school."

"In order that there may be no room for misunderstanding our attitude I herewith formally advise you that every effort will be made to compel you to try this case on Wednesday next."

"You obtained special leave of the court to begin the suit on your sworn statement that the people of the State of New York had a cause of action. Now you are called upon to prove it. From the day you began to persecute the school it has been challenging you to go to trial in that action. You dare not."

70 Millions of City's Money in Blind Pocket

Continued from page 1

claim jurisdiction and control. The situation would reach a redoubtable absurdity if the Board of Education be considered as subject to dual control—state and municipal—on the common-sense ground that it is impossible to serve two masters. There have been many acts of aggression on the part of the city authorities from which the school system has suffered. The municipal authorities have assumed the control of educational affairs and their regulation and management to a minute degree, thereby usurping the functions of the legally constituted authorities. The Board of Education is in a financial straitjacket."

Subordinates Blamed By Controller Craig

Controller Craig:
"Subordinates are using the Board of Regents as a vehicle to override provisions under which the school system is being conducted. They are disinclined to follow the budget. The Regents' committee desires to suppress the facts. Ettinger and Cook are trying to stir up strife to conceal their own misdoings. If the Regents' committee were co-conspirators with the clique of subordinates employed by the Board of Education they could not lend themselves with more facility to the effort to disrupt New York City's great educational system and turn it over to a ring of upstate school politicians. There is a bureaucracy in the school administration that is trying to evade the budget control in order to have money to take care of its favorites and perpetuate itself."

Ruling of Assistant Commissioner Finnegan

State Board of Regents:
"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no legal power or authority to impose any conditions upon the expenditure or administration of such funds in making the apportionment of the budget. There is not a syllable in the law which confers on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or any other city officer, authority over the expenditure or administration of such funds. Regulations prescribed by such officers or bodies have no binding effect on the Board of Education. The board is clothed with ample power to take any action necessary to protect its status, to enable it to perform its duties and to prevent improper and illegal interference with its rights. The board should not hesitate to take such action."

Holds Board Need Not Surrender Funds

Corporation Counsel:
"The Corporation Counsel of Education Finnegan has recently rendered an opinion in which he holds that under the act of 1917 the Board of Education is not obliged to surrender unexpended funds. I cannot so advise you. . . . Until it is judicially determined to the contrary, unexpended balance . . . should be considered subject to the provisions of Sections 237 and 148 of the revised charter."

Auditor Cook of the Board of Education

"The Department of Finance has failed to make payments on vouchers consisting of payrolls and bills which have been duly audited and transmitted in accordance with the law. . . . No changes or modifications can be made in the administrative staff without the consent and action of the city authorities. Neither may funds be transferred from accounts which exhibit a surplus to accounts where funds may be needed without the city authorities' consent by resolution. The terms and conditions imposed by the city authorities are at utter variance with the spirit and letter of the law. . . . The law gives the Board of

Education the absolute and specific right to administer all the money appropriated to it and to change its organization when it deems requisite."

The Mayor

"I am greatly interested to know whether the law as laid down in this state is going to be observed by the educational authorities or whether they are going to be a law unto themselves. A pernicious system exists in the educational department of the city. Lying propaganda goes on for the benefit of a few. Auditor Cook controls the Superintendent. The textbook writers, the big salary grabbers, the favorite contractors and the one-school-at-a-time policy so that certain favored persons can be taken care of should be discontinued. I understand that the Board of Education is endeavoring to have Superintendent Ettinger give his attention to the education of the children instead of interfering in the financial affairs of the board. Put Ettinger to work and you will be doing something for the people of the city."

Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld:
Has been trying to make an examination of the accounts of the Board of Education, under orders from the Mayor, and has claimed the right to do this, but taken no other part in the controversy.

Board Itself Has Played Both Sides

The Board of Education:
Has been on both sides. Under President Somers it supported Dr. Ettinger and Auditor Cook in seeking a legal decision on the demands of the Controller and city authorities, and tried to arrange a temporary agreement for the handling of business. Since Anning S. Prall has succeeded Somers it has tried to clip the powers of the superintendent and has ordered the investigation of the accounts which was attempted by Hirschfeld and blocked by the courts. And these are thought to be clarifying statements.

The school system, operating in all this turmoil, has suffered greatly both in efficiency and morale. Payrolls have been held up for weeks, and sometimes months, obligations incurred by the schools have remained long unpaid. There has been a fight over advances in salaries, and long delays and much work have been necessary for transfer of an employee from one bureau to another, or every rearrangement of the administrative system. It was weeks before returning soldiers, whose places had been kept open for them, could get their pay.

During the period of this fight, also, which has been going on for years under every recent city administration, the condition of the schools outside of purely educational practices has steadily fallen behind the growth of the city. There has been no adequate planning in advance, no foresight as to assured future needs, and a constant increase in congestion and decline in the condition of buildings.

Skirmishes Centre On Several Issues

While the general line of battle has been over the question whether city or state shall control the schools, certain definite and detailed skirmishes have developed around various points, and these are now being fought to a finish. All centre, of course, around the budget and the expenditures under it; around the question of how far the city authorities have a right to control these expenditures and force the school board to keep exactly within the specific and detailed items laid down in the budget. It is through this control of the budget and accounts, Dr. Ettinger and Auditor Cook allege, that the city authorities are trying to usurp full control of the educational system, even interfering in purely educational matters.

The budget is a most complicated affair. Under it specific appropriations are made for each separate activity of the Board of Education, the amount and the purpose being set down. Such an appropriation is known as a "schedule line" and bears a serial number. For instance, in the schedule under the general school fund, for day elementary schools in the 1919 budget, the items for teachers start as follows:

850—6, 10B Grade. . . . \$11,000.00
7, 10A Grade. . . . 8,049.54
8, 9B Grade. . . . 46,088.11
9, 9A Grade. . . . 52,084.87
10, 8B Grade. . . . 1,469,551.47
11, 8A Grade. . . . 1,444,455.47

and so on, some of the items running as low as \$3.740.

In the schedules for the administrative offices the items are even more detailed. For example, under "General Business and Educational Administration" are such items as "Rental of burglar alarms, \$486.66," "Motor vehicle repairs, \$120.00," "Cartage of school supplies, \$45,820," "Rental of tabulating machines, \$3,638.00," and so forth in most minute detail.

When it comes to the individual offices of the school administration it gets down to an even finer point, and almost every individual employee, with his or her salary, is listed. In the first

office listed, that of the secretary, are the following items:

Secretary. . . . \$5,500.00
Assistant secretary. . . . 4,000.00
Chief clerk. . . . 3,000.00
Clerk. . . . 2,750.00
Clerk. . . . 2,580.00
Clerk. . . . 1,980.00
Clerk. . . . 1,500.00
Clerk. . . . 1,350.00
Clerk. . . . 960.00
Clerk. . . . 900.00

Stenographer and Typewriter
2 at \$1,800.00. . . . 3,600.00
Stenographer and Typewriter. . . . 1,740.00
Stenographer and Typewriter. . . . 840.00
Stenographer and Typewriter

2 at \$780. . . . 1,560.00
Stenographer and Typewriter. . . . 600.00
Typewriter copyist. . . . 1,200.00
Typewriter copyist. . . . 900.00

Switchboard Operator, 2 at
\$720. . . . 1,440.00
Switchboard operator. . . . 660.00
Messenger. . . . 1,200.00
Chauffeur. . . . 1,800.00

Portions of salaries paid to persons
on Military or Naval Service—
Clerk, \$720 less \$360. . . . \$360.00
Clerk, \$420 less \$360 (minimum) 300.00

8600.00
In Reserve. . . . 120.00
Salaries of substitutes for Persons
on Military or Naval Service—
Clerk. . . . \$540.00
Gross Total. . . . \$41,740.00

"To protect position of clerk away on military leave, receiving minimum of \$300."

All this is for one office, and not a large one. The single office of the Superintendent of School Supplies has 102 such listings—the entire school budget has 823 of them and covers seventeen and a half printed pages.

This budget has to be prepared by the school executives for submission to the Board of Education not later than September 1, four months before it goes into effect and sixteen months before the last payments under it will be made. Under the Controller's regulations no single item can be changed or exceeded without orders from the Board of Estimate. The Mayor wrote a letter warning the Board of Education that it could not pay out more than one-twelfth of each schedule line appropriation in any one month—this to a board which does practically all its work in nine months—but the Controller has not tried to enforce this.

It is over the enforcement of these regulations and the power which the Board of Estimate and the Controller can exercise through them that the fight rages.

Baker Is Told Prisoners Are Held Beyond Terms

"Wanton Disregard of Military Law" Is Charged by Louis A. Cuvillier, Attorney

Louis A. Cuvillier, a lawyer, with offices in 43 Cedar Street, yesterday gave out the text of a letter he has sent Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, charging "wanton disregard of the military law" by army officers in the handling of thirty-six overseas garrison prisoners who reached the United States recently.

The majority of the thirty-six, according to Cuvillier, saw combat service in France, and all were convicted of petty military offenses. Despite the mildness of their violations of military rule, the lawyer charges, some of the prisoners, who are now at Fort Wright, are placed in solitary confinement on bread and water; others, he declared, are now serving time, although they have never been informed of the length of their sentences.

Others, he said, are kept in their cells, "expired long ago." The majority, according to the letter, have not been paid for months and have dependents who are in want.

Cuvillier calls on Secretary Baker to restore the men to duty, give them honorable discharges from the service and remit the forfeitures in their pay. Attached to the letter are the records of the soldiers.

Chicago Janitor Confesses

To Killing Six-Year-Old Girl
CHICAGO, July 27.—Assistant Chief of Police Alcock announced to-day that Thomas Fitzgerald, janitor of a North-side hotel, had confessed to the murder of Janet Wilkinson, six years old, daughter of a grocer, who has been missing since last Tuesday.

Fitzgerald told the police that he buried the child to death and buried the body underneath a coal pile in the basement of his home.

He was taken to the scene of the crime and the girl's body was found where he said he had hidden it.

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Drys May Hold House to Finish Enforcing Bill

Continued from page 1

learned to-day. This is to strike out the section dealing with constitutional prohibition.

This section was inserted when the House was passing the bill because of the fear of Chairman Volstead and others that the prescribing of liquor by physicians might develop "jack-leg" liquor nuisances in connection with drug stores. Chairman Volstead, in the debate on this section, declared that "one physician might license a whole community."

The section as it stands practically prohibits newly graduated doctors and physicians who may move their place of business from prescribing liquor in case they have their offices in a drug store, pharmacy or apartment where no effect on the number of cases of delirium tremens. The section reads:

"No physician authorized to issue any prescription for liquor under this act shall have or shall keep in his office, or shall examine any person with the purpose in view of prescribing liquor or issue any such prescription, in any drug store, pharmacy, or place where liquor is sold under authority of this act, or in any room, apartment, booth or place immediately connected therewith, except that such physician shall have had his office in such drug store, pharmacy, or place for a period of at least one year immediately preceding and prior to the going into effect of this act."

The suggestion is also made that the Senate committee is going to tone down the clause providing drastic punishment for the transportation of liquor in interstate commerce, so that any one who is fortunate enough to have laid away a "weed drop" against the drough will not be punished if he finds it necessary to change his residence and wishes to move his liquor with his household goods.

150 Bars Will Close This Week

Many of the dire calamities that opened prohibition said would follow in the wake of a national drought are scheduled to materialize in New York to-day, or early this week, with probable financial losses of several million dollars incidentally. Broadway is threatened with another period of darkness comparable to that enforced by the war. Every day witnesses the dimming of great electric signs pointing the way to cabarets, palaces or advertising the merits of drinks no longer obtainable.

Saloon men who accepted as true the statement that 150 more bars probably would be closed by August 1 offered these statistics as among the immediate results that would be witnessed in New York within the next three days:

Bars to close their doors (all classes) 150
Value of fixtures and furniture. . . . \$300,000
Loss on unexpired leases. . . . \$500,000
Electric signs and outdoor advertising. . . . \$100,000
Things thrown out of employment immediately. . . . 1,000

It was explained that some of the bar fixtures and saloon furniture could be resold for a small fraction of their value but that very little would be saved from the wreck of former flourishing saloons. The closing of so many saloons, the saloon men argue, automatically converts their assets into so much junk.

Probably the most serious losses will fall upon owners of leases at street intersections, where rents have been high for saloons and comparatively low for other businesses. The saloonkeepers say they will be forced to seek for much lower rentals than they have paid—in some instances only half. In a few instances saloon men had the foresight to protect themselves by causing a clause to be inserted in their leases invalidating them in the event of prohibition. But most of their number were so certain that nothing so radical could occur that they made no such provision.

The makers of electric signs and the company supplying the current that kept them ablaze during the prosperous days of the liquor business are

being hard hit by reform—have been, in fact, since July 1. Thousands of great signs throughout the city have come down, but many more will be removed August 1, since the places they call attention to and the wares they advertise will cease to exist.

The smallest estimate as to the number of men who will be thrown out of employment by the closing of 150 bars that was heard yesterday was 1,000. It was said that the workers indirectly affected probably would total several times that number.

Alcoholic Ward Full As Before Dry Wave

And There Are Some New and Wonderful Varieties of Animals Seen by the Patients

Those who entertained the pleasant conviction that the period immediately succeeding July 1 would be marked by a sharp downward diagonal on the chart of dipomania statistics are advised by Dr. Michael Loneragan, of the Bellevue psychopathic ward, to revise their belief. He says the prevalence of war-time prohibition has had absolutely no effect on the number of cases of delirium tremens. There are just as many dancing lizards and pink elephants now cavorting before the eyes of alcoholized men and women as there ever were. Furthermore, Bellevue experts have begun to observe new zoological additions, the creations of prohibition drinks as deadly as sparvarish.

"I have noted," said Dr. Loneragan, "some violent cases recently. One patient told me he took a drink in Canarsie and was hit so hard he hopped into a taxi and hurried to Bellevue. It was this taxi, bootleg stuff."

"Most of the cases so far this month have been those of men who are accustomed to drinking heavily. They say they have had no difficulty in getting liquor since prohibition went into effect. The only difference has been in the quality and kick of the stuff. Some patients, in whose cases it has been necessary to prescribe the 'hair of the dog' complained of the flavor of the pure whiskey. Their tastes have been reeducated by prohibition stuff. Then you will find that some of the dipomaniacs have been driven mad by homemade substitutes for oldtime booze."

"As far as I can see," said Miss M. V. Clancy, of the Bellevue admitting office, "prohibition has not prohibited D. T.'s. There are just as many as there ever were, if not more, and there are new ones coming in caused by dope filled cough medicines."

William Doyle, the clerk at the information desk in the hospital, said there had been an unusual number of alcoholic patients during July.

"They are mostly old staggers," he said. "The youngsters coming here are dope users. Some of the young men who came in as sober apparently have been necessary to send reinforcements to quiet them. It's mighty queer do they're getting."

"I have been at this desk a long time," he added, "and I can't see where prohibition is prohibiting anything."

NC-4 to Fly Again In Navy's Drive To Obtain Recruits

Pioneer 'Cross-Sea' Plane
Will Visit Eastern Seaboard Cities on Cruise
to Advertise Service

The NC-4 will soon fly again. After two weeks on exhibition on the Shore Meadow, Central Park, which ended yesterday, the first transatlantic flyer in aviation history will be taken to the naval air station Rockaway, to be overhauled and made ready for flying.

Originally, it was planned to dismantle the seaplane and place it on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution, but orders from the Navy Department has changed these arrangements. From now on an intensive drive to recruit men for the naval air service will be carried on and the NC-4 will be used in this connection.

Although no official itinerary has been announced for the recruiting flight, it was said yesterday the seaplane probably would visit the following cities on the Eastern seaboard and in the Gulf of Mexico: Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Miami, Key West, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. The original crew, headed by Lieutenant Commander Thomas C. Ensign, the "plane to Rockaway and direct the overhauling operations. One month will be required for this work and the NC-4 will then take the air in the hands of the same men who flew across the Atlantic. A naval yacht will accompany the NC-4 on her flight and will be used as quarters by the recruiting party and the mechanics.

Western authorities are making a determined effort to have the NC-4 placed on exhibition in some Western city after the recruiting flight is completed and before she is shipped to the Smithsonian Institution.

A record crowd visited the NC-4 yesterday, which was the last day of the exhibition. The weather was ideal and thousands of aviation enthusiasts, both civilian and military, crowded around the inclosure to get a glimpse of the famous plane. During the two weeks of the exhibition approximately one million people visited Lieutenant Commander Ensign's machine, according to Ensign C. J. O'Connor, who has been in charge.

Naval Machinist, Injured in Crash of 'Planes at Colon, Dies

PANAMA, Friday, July 25 (Delayed).—Machinist's Mate L. L. Thomas, who was injured in this morning's collision between an army airplane and a naval seaplane at the entrance to Colon Harbor, died this afternoon, raising the number of fatalities to three. Lieutenant Albert Ellis and Sergeant Emil von Berg were killed and Lieutenant James B. Duggan and Ensign Ostin, in addition to Thomas, were injured.

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